

A
PHRASE BOOK
IN
MIJU

K. DASGUPTA

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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH [PHILOLOGY]
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INTRODUCTION

The Kaman or Miju Mishmis, about eight thousand in number, live in the upper reaches of the Lohit river in the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh. They keep their hair long and make designs on their cloth similar to those of the Taraons, their immediate neighbours. They are good traders and some of them have had long contact with the plains. Though not good cultivators they are expert in cutting canes for which they habitually come down to the plains. They are very individualistic and villages are very small, sometimes even of two houses.

This book deals with the language spoken within the Hawai circle and areas near about. Dialects of different areas have been incorporated. A rudimentary grammar in the beginning, may be of help for learning the elementary rules of the language.

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THE SOUNDS

CONSONANTS

VELAR

କ	k	ki—	I
ଖ	kh	tekha—	Abuse
ଗ	g	glat—	Village
ଘ	gh	ghai—	Adjoining [closest]
ଙ୍ଗ	ng	ngui—	Sleep

PALATAL

ଚ	c	cal—	Mithun
ଛ	ch	manchou—	Bull
ଜ	j	jik—	Fly
ଝ	ny	nya—	Who

DENTALO-ALVEOLAR

ତ	t	tat—	Understand
ଥ	th	thal—	Break
ଦ	d	daing—	Hunger
ଧ	dh	dhaing—	Water-fall
ନ	n	nat—	Ill

BILABIAL

ပ	p	pai—Father
ဖ	ph	phun—Door
ာ	b	bei—House
မ	m	minung ? —Whose ?
and		
ယ	y	ya—Where ?
ရ	r	rang—Wait
လ	l	li—Pig
သ	w	wa—Bamboo
စ	s	sa—Child
শ	sh	shun—Hat

[Only the approximate sound is given and it is expected that the learner will acquire the exact sound from the native speakers]

ch and *th* sometimes appear to be voiced and realized as *jh* [ဈ] and *dh* [ဗ] *chil* and *jhil*, *tho* and *dho*

k, *g*, *n*, *p*, *sh*, when palatalized appear to be a single sound followed by tone :

pa	—Carry	pya	—Spread
gal	—Abandon	gyal	—Run
shao	—How	shyo	—Vegetable
kambat	—Cotton	kambyat	—Affection

VOWELS

ô औ, o अ, a आ, e अे, i अि, u अु,	
ओ ô - dôn - Read,	अ o - to - Just now
आ a - tapai - Bag,	अे e - ten - Reach
अि i - ming - Eye,	अु u - gun - Net

Central vowels of i [अि] u [अु] e [अे] are also a feature of the language and have not been marked by any symbol in the book.

e is sometimes more open and is pronounced as in English 'add' :—brel—Fall, shel—Call.

o अ becomes ô ओ followed by a, giving rise to a glide ao, nyao—sky. Nasalization is a distinctive feature in Miju.

topö	— small bell
kra	— aperture
krä	— creeper

Consonant cluster, kr, khr, ks, gr, br, pr, hr, tr, kl, khl, bl, gl, tl, pl, phl are common.

Final nasals are sometimes dropped and the preceding vowel is nasalized

katang, katä	— speak
minung, minü	— nose

Note :— o has been used for the sound o in 'not' and the mark ô for more close sound as in 'note' and ö for nasalisation.

Unvoiced plosive t and p turn into nasal before k.

t > n, p > n
sut+ké > sunké
krit+ké > krinké
jat+ké > janké
lap+ké > lanké
mit+ké > mīké

Deaspiration of the consonant is a feature in some cases in the Negative imperative.

phi-shu	—give [imp]
ai pi	—do not give
thai-shu	—go [imp]
ai tai	—do not go
thaung-shu	—smoke [imp]
ai taung	—do not smoke

VOWEL HARMONY

Vowel harmony is a characteristic feature of the Miju. The negative prefix *ma*, *mi*, *mo*, *mu* conform with the degree of openness of the vowel of the verb.

mi-ship-yung	—I do not buy
ma-tat-yung	—I do not understand
mo-thong-yung	—I do not see

The agentive prefix has form formed in the same way.

ngit-know	ki-ngit — one who knows
ngong-see	ko-ngong—one who sees
sat-murder	ka-sat —murderer

TONE

Tone is a distinctive feature in Miju. Particular care must be taken to learn the tonal distinction of the language, which has not been incorporated in the book. It depends on the pitch of the sound. The same word pronounced in different pitch differs in meaning. A list of such words is given below.

rung-pine tree	li [abrupt] —pig
rung [rising]-boat	li [mid] —nephew
	li [mid rising] —seed
wan [abrupt] -who	rai [mai]-cut
wan [mid rising] -cup	rai [rising]—to spit
wi [mid] -to raise	kai [abrupt] —hot
wi [abrupt] -He	kai [mid] —quickly
jo [mid] -bud	ring [mid] —line
jo[-abrupt] -last thing	ring [rising] —beat
khlat [mid]	—sunrise
khlat [abrupt]	—to boil water

Note : abrupt indicates abrupt rising.

NOUN

NUMBER

Plurality is expressed when specifically required by adding *san* for animate objects and *wan san* for the inanimate.

Singular

Plural

Cow	manchou	manchou	san
Pig	lei	lei	-san
Mithun	cal	cal	-san
House	bei	bei	-wan-san
Dao	sut	sut	-wan-san
Tree	sang	sang	-wan-san

Specific numbers and quantities are denoted by numerals and quantity words and the noun adds no plural suffix.

manchou nao kinin

—Two cows

kresit yong

—Some eggs

Gender is not a feature in Miju. For masculine different suffixes are added and feminine is expressed by *nao* meaning 'mother'. In case of bird *nai* indicates feminine gender.

manchou-ko	—Bull
manchou-nao	—Cow
cal nga long	—He mithun
cal nao	—She mithun
lei dung	—Boar
lei nao	—Sow
amuk kanga	—He monkey
amuk nao	—She monkey
krai apai	—Cock
krai nai	—Hen

For young ones the sexes are distinguished by adding *rahal* for the male and *klong* for the female.

lei rahal	—Young boar
lei klong	—Young sow
manchou rahal	—Young bull
manchou klong	—Young cow

cal klong—also denotes a female mithun (heifer) which has not calved.

CASE

NOMINATIVE

The subject generally adds no suffix and comes first in the order of the sentence.

kui	rok-man	—A dog barks
	dog bark	
cong	wan tai-man	—The man goes
	man the go	

OBJECTIVE

The object follows the subject and precedes the verb. Animate objects including indirect objects in English suffix *wi*.

wa-wi thong-shu —Look at the bird
bird see

ki somin-wi kolom phi-ki —I gave Somin
I Somin pen give (a) pen

If the object is followed by a numeral the suffix is added to the numeral if specially required.

ki cong kumo-wi thong-ming—I shall see one man
I man one see shall

Note : For particularization *wan* meaning 'that' is equivalent to the English article 'the' is used.

When not particularized the suffix is dropped.

kotoki wa mu-nung — The interpreter does
interpreter bird not see not see a bird

Inanimate objects add no suffix

ki phalap cai-mang — I want tea
I tea want

ki biri tai-ming — I shall smoke biri

INSTRUMENTAL

The instrumental indicates the means of accomplishing an action and take the suffix *ka/ke*.

ki kolom-ka sai-mang — I write with a pen
I pen with write

bang subun-ka thut-shu — Wash the cloth
cloth soap with wash with a soap

singsul-ka kap-shu — Shoot with a gun
gun-with fire

PURPOSIVE

The purposive for the benefit of whom an action occurs add the suffix *kang*.

cuni-kang sut la-ca — Bring a dao for Cuni
Cuni for dao bring

But if the purpose is some object, the words *tiphi* and *tun* meaning "so", "for" follow the noun.

ki tasi tiphi hu-le — I have come for medicine
I medicine for come

ki apai tun hu-le-e—I have come for money
I money for come ie I require money come

tun is a verb meaning 'require' used in its absolute form tending to behave like a post position.

ABLATIVE

Dissociation as expressed by 'from' in English takes the suffix *wai* in case of human beings.

cong-wai — From the man

kotoki-wai sut la-shu Take the dao from
interpreter-from dao take the interpreter

For dissociation from up and down the hill the suffixes have different forms.

hai, haike, tao-ke — Dissociation from a
higher place

li, like — Dissociation from a
lower place

shillong hai(ke) — From Shillong

tezu li(ke) — From Tezu

offisi hai — From office (at a
higher place)

tamer sang-hai brel-la — Tamer fell from tree
Tamer tree-from fell

kolom an mang-li — Raise the pen from
wi-shu (pen this floor the floor
from raise)

ka-hai is also used to indicate location at some higher place near about. Here the emphasis is on the location of the person.

adj chokidar ka-hai lam —Bring a lamp from the
la-na-shu (choukidar choukidar
from-high lamp bring)

GENITIVE

The genitive denoting possession adds no suffix.

gambra bei —The village chief's
chief house

pha is suffixed for the sake of emphasis and for indicating the object belonging to oneself.

an pit ki-pha — This book is mine
this book my

In reply to a query such as whose *dao* is this ? Whose house is this ? *pha* is generally suffixed.

ki-pha —Mine

LOCATIVE

The suffix for general sense of location is *ra*.

ki bei-ra caung —I am at the house
I house am

ra is also used in the sense of 'through' when the action is of looking.

khirki-ra thong-shu —Look through the window through see window

The delative particle *hai*, *li* are also used to designate where an action occurs.

bei gung hai —Inside the house
pera gung-li —In the box
tapai li —In the bag

len-hai/lin-hai is for location on something.

kin jip lin-hai tai-mai—We go on the jeep
tebul len-hai —On the table

lapli in the sense of "Under".

tebul lapli —Under the table

DIRECTIVE

karat—to

ki karat hu-shu—Come to me

ha—to a higher place

wallong-*ha* thai-shu—Go to Wallong

lit/li—to a lower place

ki bei-*lit* tai-ming—I will go to the house,
(down there)

lam—Direction

an blong-lam—By this road, i. e. Road
(direction)

kin blong-lam tai-mai—We go by road

The comitative, a secondary participant associating with the principal, take the suffix *phai*.

ki somin-*phai* the-*ki*—I went with Somin
I Somin with went

With the first person *nak* is generally used.

somin ki-*nak* the-*ke*—Somin went with me
Somin me-with went

Some forms such as Flood, Fragrance are verbal in construction.

plang-man — Flood (swell)

sing-man — Fragrance (gives good smell)

nyam-man — Bad smell

phan sing-man—Flower smells sweet

Agentive form is formed from the verb by the prefixing *ka*, *ke*, *ki*, *ko*, and *ku*, as the case may be, to conform with the vowel of the verb.

sat	—Murder	ka-sat	—Murderer
ngong	—See	ko-ngong	—One who sees
kat-	—Do	ka-kat	—Worker
ngit	—Know	ki-ngit	—Wise
kucut	—Cook	ku-kucut	—Cook (n)

PRONOUN

PERSONAL

There are three classes of pronoun : Personal, Demonstrative and Interrogative.

The Personal Pronoun has three persons, and each person has three numbers-Singular, Dual and Plural. (First, Second and Third persons have no different forms for the inclusive and Exclusive expression).

The forms of the pronoun are :

1st person	ki—I	kicin—We	two	kin	-We
2nd person	nu-You	nu cin--You	two	nu nin	-You
	no	no cin		no nin	
3rd person	wi-He	wi cin--They	two	win	-They

Note : Cases have been treated in the traditional pattern for the convenience of the lay reader. *hai-up*, *li-down* are used for ablative, locative and directive.

cin/cing is added to the singular form for dual number. *kinin* meaning two also follows the dual number. The full form would be *kicin kinin*-We two, *wicin-kinin*-They two. However, *kinin* may also be dropped.

wi-cin ma-tai-ning —They two do not go

win ma-tai-tao —They do not go

When referred to a third person the particle *gla*, classifier for counting by head, is also added.

gla-kinin —(They) two

The case suffixes are the same as in the case of noun.

wi-objective, *kang*-purposive, *wai*-ablative.

Genitive add no suffix.

ki-wi —me kin-wi — us

kicin-wi —two of us kin-wai — from us
(objective)

kicin-kang —For two of us

gla kinin-wi dat-shu —Call the two men

ki-kang ti la-shu —Bring water for me
for me water bring

DEMONSTRATIVE

The plural is formed by adding the plural suffix *san* to the singular form.

an —This	an-san —These
wan—That	wan-san —Those
an-khai	— That
phoi-hai	— That (at a higher distance)
an kiset	— This is good

The Demonstrative pronouns are used for third person personal pronoun.

an-wi tasi bei-li la-e-lo —Take him
that medicine house down take (that one) to
hospital.

INTERROGATIVE

nya	—Who
shyn	—What
nya-wi	—Whom
ya-wan	—Which
wan nya ?	—Who is that ?
nu ya-wan lai-mang ?	—Which do you want ?
you which want	
nu shyn lang-ming ?	—What will you sow ?
you what sow	

ADJECTIVE

ADJECTIVE OF QUALITY

Attributes of quality and condition generally follow the noun.

sa mophan —Bad boy
boy bad

gôl kayum — Black coat
coat black

laung kalang — Heavy stone
stone heavy

ti lam — Warm water
water warm

blong katai — Wide road
road wide

They also precede the nouns qualified in some cases.

kiset sa —Good boy
good boy

Some adjectives have different forms which are used in different contexts for which we may have one form in our language.

cong kenang —Old man

sang kenang —Old tree

taung— For material thing

bei taung —Old house

gôl taung — Old coat

kowal/kasal—Dry

bang kowal —Dry cloth

sang kasal — Dry fuel

DEMONSTRATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

Demonstrative and Interrogatives adjectives are the corresponding pronouns when followed by nouns. They function as adjectives in the same way as in English.

an kam kurung —This work is difficult
this work difficult

wan cong mophan —That man is bad
that man bad

QUANTITATIVE

There are words which cannot be counted or where the discrete number can not be used.

atemo, tipromo —A little

hatap-mo	—A handful
yong	—Some
kresit yong	—Some eggs
ki-wi timin atemo	—Give me a little salt
phi-shu-nga (me salt a little give)	

NUMERAL ADJECTIVE

Specific quantification of things are expressed in cardinal numbers.

These are adjectives of quantity in number or numerical adjective. The cardinal numbers from one to ten are:— kumo, kinin, ksam, kambran, klin, katam, nin, grin, natmo, kyap-mo

kumuko	—Eleven
kininko	—Twelve
katalmo	—Twenty
katalmo kumu-ko	—Twenty one
sanggyap-mo	—Thirty
sanggyap-mo kumuko	—Thirty one
sanggyap-mo kininko	—Thirty two
wa ping-mo	—Fifty
waning kumuko	—Fifty one
kano:u-mo	—Seventy
kang-grou-mo	—Eighty

nat si-mo	—Ninety
waie-mo	—Hundred
waie mo kumuko	—Hundred and one

In counting, however, classifiers are added to the numerals to indicate the nature of objects. The numerals follow the object.

phla for money	—
apai phla-mo	—One rupee
apai phla-kinin	—Two rupees

But ten rupees is *apai kyap-mo* where no classificatory particle is added to the numeral.

<i>bru</i> —for cigarette	—
sigeret bru-mo	—One cigarette
<i>bla</i> —for packet of cigarette	—
sigeret bla-mo	—One packet of cigarette
<i>krong</i> —for house	—
bei krong-kinin	—Two houses
<i>tul</i> —for tree, bamboo etc.	—
sang tul-mo	—One tree
wa tul-mo	—One bamboo
<i>phong</i> —for bunch	—
wa phong-mo	—One bunch of bamboo
<i>kou</i> —for counting by head	—

Note : Fifty is *wa-ping-mo*—Half of Hundred

cong kou-kinin—Two men
mok—for measuring cloth, etc. by hand
mok-mo—One hand (in length)
mok-kinin—Two hands (in length)

The object is generally dropped and *phlam*—*mo* denotes one rupee. The classificatory particle, glutinated to the numeral, functions as a noun.

Some verbs may be used in the adjectival sense when followed by a noun as in place by participle adjectives in English. It is formed by prefixing *kan/ka/ke*.

<i>tan-jae</i>	— To sing
wa kan-jae	—Singing bird
ki wa kan-jae kumo	—I see a singing bird
I bird singing one	
<i>ngong-mang</i>	
see	
<i>tang-ngi</i>	—To sleep
kan-ngi sa	—Sleeping child
<i>tan-rak</i>	—To bark
kui ka-rak gonghi	—Do not go to a
ai tai (dog barking)	barking dog
near not go)	
ke-krin sa	—Laughing boy
bei ke-thauk	—Burnt house
<i>ne</i> is also suffixed	
<i>ta-ahou</i>	—To steal
ahou-ne catong	—Stolen goods

It is also expressed in simple sentences. The expressions "Do not beat the sitting bird" "I saw a hungry man" are

The bird sits ; do not beat it
The man is hungry ; (I) saw

wa lap-man, wa-wi ai chat
bird sits bird not beat

cong kumo daing-man, ngu-ke
man one hungry saw

Some forms such as Angry, Hungry, Ashamed, Afraid, Cold, Glad, Ill, Sweet are verbal in conception.

yakrai-man	—Ashamed
krong-man	—Cold
ki daing-man	— I am hungry
an laung kai-man	—The stone is hot
this stone hot	
sining tim-man	— Sugar is sweet
Suger Sweet	

But the verbal form with its tense suffix may precede a noun and may function as an adjective.

hawai an krong-man glat—Hawai (is) a cold
Hawai this cold place place

CLAUSE

Sentences are simple. A subordinate clause as expressed in English is denoted by noun or adjective.

ara kuhu cong wai —Here commer man the
ki capmi my brother *i.e.*, The
man who came here is
my brother

Adverbial clauses in English when one event precedes another are expressed negatively and add the ablative suffix *wai*.

cong wan daktor-kla. —The man had died
man the dector not- before the doctor
mu-hu-wai thum-la came
come-for die

awang-wan ki skul —The rain had started
rain the I school before I reached the
ma-tat-wai so-la school
from reach fell

A conditional sense is indicated by *krau* meaning 'if'. *ng* is suffixed to the verb which precede another event.

awang song kraura ki —If it rains I will
ma-tai-yung not go

somin hung kraura —If Somin comes I
sae-ming will write

The meaning of "as soon as" is conveyed by *phrai*.

ki kanan ten-ki phrai—As soon as I entered
I forest reach the forest I saw a
tepu-mo ngo-ki tiger
tiger one saw

ki hawai ten-ki phrai—As soon as I entered
I Hawai reach Hawai rain fell
wang so-la
rain fell

In comparison the adjective remains unaffected. The difference is shown by *panghe* meaning 'from' to the inferior object. Superlative sense is expressed by *kapui panghe* meaning "all from".

sole somin panghe kiset—Sole is better than
Sole Somin from good Somin

sole kapui panghe kiset—Sole is best
sole all from good

VERB

(1) Miju verbs have three numbers : Singular, Dual and Plural and three persons-First, Second and Third. It may be broadly divided into three tenses-Present, Past and Future, which is indicated by adding suffixes and the verb assumes a conjugation pattern.

PRESENT TENSE

ki ngui-mang	—I sleep
kin ngui-mai	—We sleep
nu ngui-man	—You sleep
nunin ngui-mai	—You sleep
wi ngui-man	—He sleeps
win nguim-tao	—They sleep

PAST TENSE

ki ngui-ke	—I slept
kin ngui-ke	—We slept
nu ngui-ci-ka	—You slept
nunin ngu-ci-ka	—You slept
wi ngu-ka	—He slept
win ngu-ka	—They slept

FUTURE TENSE

ki ngui-ming	—I shall sleep
kin ngui-mai	—We shall sleep
nu ngui-mang	—You shall sleep(sg)
nunin ngui-mai	—You shall sleep(pl)
wi ngui-mang	—He shall sleep
win ngui-mang-tao	—They shall sleep

THE SUFFIXES FOR DIFFERENT TENSES

PRESENT TENSE

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st person	mang	mai
2nd person	man	mai
3rd person	man	tao

PAST TENSE

1st person	ke/ki	ke/ki
2nd person	ci-ka	ci-ka
3rd person	ka	ka

FUTURE TENSE

1st person	ming	mai
2nd person	mang	mai
3rd person	mang	ma-tao/mang-tao

The verb stem undergoes change in different persons and numbers as shown below.

tan-thit—To go

ki tai-mang	—I go
kin tai-mai	—We go
wi tai-man	—He goes
<i>But</i> win tem-tao	—They go
ki the-ki	—I went
nu the ci-ka	—You went
win theo-ka	—They went
ki khrit-mang	—I laugh
ki khrin-ke	—I laughed
nu khrin-ci-ka	—You laughed
wi krin-ka	—He laughed
win khreο-ka	—They laughed

Phlu-Jump

ki phlu-mang	—I jump
kin phlu-mai	—We jump
nunin phlui-mai	—You (plu) jump
win phlung-tao	—They jump
wi phlue-man	—He jumps
ki phlu-ki	—I jumped
nu phlou-ci-ka	—You jumped
win phlou-ka	—They jumped
win phlu-mang-tao	—They will jump

gyal-Run

wi gyal-ka —He ran
win gyao-ka —They ran

ngong-See

nu ngo-ci-ka —You saw
win ngou-ka —They saw

Dual number is expressed by adding different suffixes.

nu the-ci-ka —You went
nu-cin the-ci-ka-na —You two went

IMPERATIVE

The Imperative indicates dual and plural subjects. *shu* is suffixed to the verb for singular subject. For dual and plural subjects *nak* and *ning* are respectively added to *shu*.

tang-lap —to sit
lap-shu —Sit down
lap-shu-nak —Sit down (you two)
lap shu-ning —Sit down (sub plural)
phun no-shu —Close the door
door close
phun-kinin no-shu —Close the two doors
door two close

gram-kinin rong-shu —pack the two loads
load two pack

wi-wi shong-shu —Catch him

win-wi shong-shu —Catch them

For command or order *shi* is also added to the verb only to indicate plural subject.

lap-shi —Sit (subject plural)

long-shi —Stand (sub. plu)

nga is suffixed to *shu* with some verbs to denote first person object.

ki-wi phi-shu-nga —Give me

but wi-wi phi-shu —Give him

win-wi phi-shu —Give them

Some verbs have special forms in the imperative and the number is expressed not by the verbal form but by suffixes.

tan-thit —to go

thai-shu —Go (Imperative)

thai-shu-ning —You all go

walong-ha thai -shu-nak —You two go to wallong

(note: in the above cases subject may be understood)

na is inserted between the verb and the imperative suffix for any action to be performed again. It is also used to denote repeated action.

hu-na-shu —Come back/again

thai-na shu	— Go back/again
mung-na-shu	— Call again
dam-na-shu	— Beat again
ki rong la-na-shu	— Bring back my umbrella

ca/ce is added to the verb to denote the sense of "Fetch" in English.

mung-ca	— Call (bring after calling him)
sut la-ca	— Fetch a dao
la-ce-nak	— You two fetch
la-ce-ning	— You all fetch
ki-kang sang ho-ca	— Fetch fuel for me (searching)

Another aspect of going away after the action is performed is indicated by suffixes.

kolom la-e-lo	— Take this pen
kolom la-e-long-nok	— You take the pen (and go)

Verbs denoting performance followed by departure have forms different from those used for the normal imperative.

gram rong-shu	— Pack the load
röi-tha	— Go after packing the load
dam-shu	— Beat

note : la-take. has a different tone from la-bring

däi-tha	—Go after beating
thong-shu	—Observe, See
thöi-tha	—Go after seeing

blen>blëi, rong>röi, dam>däi, thong>thöi

In the above case *tha* may be an imperative form of the verb *tan-thit*—to go

Note : In the above cases the final nasal is replaced by i and the preceding vowel is nasalized.

NEGATIVE

The negative imperative is expressed by *ai* and precedes the verb.

<i>tang-lap</i>	—to sit
ai lap	—Do not sit
<i>tang-yai</i>	—to quarrel
<i>tan-dam</i>	— to beat
ai dam	—Do not beat
ai yai-nak	— Do not quarrel [you two]
ai yai-ning	— Do not quarrel [you all]
ai long	—Do not stand
ai thal	—Do not break

In the negative imperative deaspiration of consonant is a feature with some verbs.

phi-shu — Give

ai pi	—Do not give
thaung-shu	—Smoke
ai taung	—Do not smoke

It is also expressed by inserting *ka/kai* between the verb and the tense suffixes for recent future.

hinglung wan	—Do not break the glass
thal-ka-yu	

tai-ka-yu	—Do not go
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Vowel harmony is a feature in Miju for the expression of negative *i.e.* the prefix conforms with the vowel of the root. The prefixes are *mi*, *ma*, *mo*, *mu*, according to the degree of the openness of the vowel of the root.

mi-ngit-yung	—I do not know
mu-ngung-yung	—I do not see
ma-tat-yung	—I do not listen
win ma-tai-tao	—They do not go

Permissive is expressed by adding *hak* and *yai* to the verb for indicating dual and plural subject.

lap-hak	—Let us two sit
lap-yai	—Let us sit
mang dam-hak	—Let us two beat the paddy
mang dam-yai	—Let us beat the paddy

kra precedes the verb for joint action in the sense of "together" in English.

kra tai-hak	—Let us go together [dual]
kra tai-yai	—Let us go together [plural]

For simultaneous reciprocal action *kram* is inserted between the verb and tense suffix.

sa kinin dam-	—The two boys quarrel
kram-ning	with each other
sa san dam-	—The boys are quarrelling
kram-tao	among themselves

Frequentative is expressed by inserting *na* between the verb root and the suffix.

sa an malhamal khrit-man	—The boy laughs
boy the again laughs	again and again
or sa an khrit-na-man	

An occurrence preceding another happening as expressed by the incomplete verb in English adds the suffix *ne* to the verb.

shat ca-ne ki tai-ming	—Eating rice I shall go
rice eating I go	

tepu ngong-ne somin gyal-ke	—Seeing a tiger,
tiger see-ing Somin ran	Somin ran away

Different suffixes are used to indicate the aspect [one who has returned after going] which indicate number and person.

ki the-ki	—I went
ki the-yok	—I went [but have returned]
wi the-ka	—He went

ba wi the-ya — He went [but have come back]

Different shades of meaning with *la* and *ka* may be noted.

gyal-ke	— ran
gyal-la-ke	— fled away
gyal-la-klo	— fled away
thai-klo	— Went straight away [even not present near about somewhere]
thai-ka-klo	— Went away [though not obliged to go]
somin thum-la	— Somin died
somin thum-ka-la	— Somin died [though should not have died]
ki kolom cu-ki	— I let the pen drop
ki kolom cu-ka-ki	— I threw away the pen

The Infinitive mood in English is expressed by the infinite form.

tan-thit — to smoke

sigeret tan-thit mo-phan— To smoke cigarette cigarette somking bad is bad

When the infinitive mood is not the subject, it sometimes adds the suffix *da* with the form.

tam-blen

— to show

ki nu-wi kaman lai —I have come to teach
tam-blen-da hu-mang you the Miju language
(I you miju language
to teach come)

kin tam-blen-da hu-mai—We have come to teach

tang-thong —to see

ki tang-thong-da hu-mang—I have come to see

For an action which has not as yet been completed
su, meaning “also”, “yet”, is added.

mo-phan-su — Not yet blossomed

wi shat mo-ca-su — He has not yet eaten

kin mu-ngung-nai-su — We have not yet seen

For dead man *ta* is suffixed for past action

gandhiji kin-wi thao-ta—Gandhiji said to us

somin ki-wi thao-ta — Somin said to me
[if Somin is dead]

somin ki-wi thao-ké — Somin said to me
[if Somin is alive]

Note : In the case mo-phan-su and mo-ca-su
absence of complete vowel harmony.

Some nouns function as verbs :

sang-phan	phan-man	— Flower blossoms
gôl	gôl-shu	— Put on [your] cloth
bran	bran-shu	— Put on the undergar- ment [strip of cloth]

COMPOUND VERB

Two or more verbs combine to express continued succession of performances.

kap-sat—To fire and kill *i.e.* to kill with a gun

dam-sat—To beat and kill *i.e.* to kill with a stick

hong-phi—To give after searching

singsulka kap-sat-shu—Kill with a gun

somin sai-cen-man — Somin can write
Somin write-be able

nu kam kat-cei-ma-la ?—Will you be able to
you work do be able do the work ?

The English sense of verb "to be" is expressed by *cauk* for animate thing and has different forms for number, person and tense. The different suffixes indicate number and person.

ki bei-gung hai cauk-mang — I am in the house
I house-in high am

nu bei-gung hai cai-man—You are in the house

wi bei-gung-hai cauk-man—He is in the house

win bei-gung-hai caung-tao—They are in the
house

The verb has different forms in the past tense. The suffixes do not indicate number for the same person.

ki bei gung hai sau-ta-a—I was in the house
wi bei gung hai sau-ta—He was in the house
nu bei gung hai sau-ce-ta—You were in the
house

For past action the suffixes are :

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st person	ta-a	ta
2nd person	ce-ta	ce-ta
3rd person	ta	ta

For inanimate object the verb is *ka*

pera gung-li apai —There is money in
ka-man [kam] the box

pera gung-li apai —There is no money in
ma-ka the box

ka also expresses the sense of English verb to
“have”

ki sut kam —I have a dao

INTERROGATIVE

la or *le'* is the common suffix for interrogation :

nu kiset-ja ? —Are you well ?
 nu sai-ma-la ? —Will you write ?
 win tem-tao-la ? —Do they go ?

With Interrogative words, however, no interrogative suffix is added.

wan nya ? —Who is he ?
 that who
 nu ya-wan acai-man ? —Which do you want ?
 you which want

ADVERB

Four classes of adverbs may be distinguished as : of Time, Manner, Place, and Interrogative.

TIME :	Now	—to
	Today	—tongit
	Tomorrow	—tra[u]ng
	Yesterday	—manga-ngit, nganit
	Formerly	—rangwai
	Sometimes	—pui-pui
	Always	—beong
	The day after	—hingi raung
	tomorrow	
	Last night	—nga-ho
	The night before	—bai-ho
	last	

Every night	-nga-dā
Once	-bui-mo
Twice	-bui-kinin

PLACE :

Here	-ara
There[up]	-ahai, ang-khu
There[down]	-yau-lik
Behind	-glaukhai, malhai

MANNER :

Quickly	-kla
Slowly	-tamai
Again	-lanak
Aloud	-katai
Very	-rang, sammatai
Come quickly	-kla hu-shu
Call loudly	-katat mung-shu
Too late	-rang phlo-la
This work is very difficult	-an kam sammatai korung

INTERROGATIVE :

How much ?	-shaomo ? shya-mo ?
Where ?	-ya[hai] ?
When ?	-sha wai ?
Where is the chief's house ?	-gambra bei ya-hai ?

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS AND PARTICLES

And—Add *nak* to the subjects

kotoki-nak gambra-nak—The interpreter and
the village chief

but —wanra

or —maira

without —katara

timin katara ki ma-ca-yung—I do not eat
without salt

Only—cen

kiwi timin cen phi-shu—Give me only salt

So, therefore—tiphi, tun: Add *hi*

ki natla-hi, mu-hu-ne—I was ill so I did not
ki natla, tun mu-hu-ne come

VOCABULARY

tan, tam, tang, ta are prefixed to the root of the verb for infinitive and is conditioned by the first sound of the root: tan-dam-to beat, tan-thit-to go, tam-pan-to pluck, tam-phit-to give, tang-rong-to pack, tang-long-to stand, tä-wa-to make [basket etc]. In the list below only the root is given.

Abandon	—gal	—गाल्
	[leave, somin glat gal-ka	Somin left the village
	bei gal-shu	Leave the room
Above	—klong, len	—क्लूँ, लेन्
	kamai len-hai kam	The cloud is above
Abuse	—tekha	—तैखा
	ai thekha	Do not abuse
Ache	—nai kat	—नाजि कात्
	ku nai kat man	[I] have headache
	ki dak sai kat-man	I have stomach pain
Add	—tak	—ताक्
	tak tho-shu	Add (imp) i.e. Add and look
Age	—lau	—लालू
	ki lau kyap-mo	I am ten years old
Agree	—ten	—तैन्
	ki ten-mang	I agree
	ki me-ten-yung	I do not agree

Angry	—sondit, södit södit kumo sa wi södou-man	सन्दित्, संदित् An angry boy He is angry
Annoy (trouble)	—tekhai kat tekhai kat-shu tekhai ai kat	—तैखाजि कात् Give him trouble Do not trouble
Answer	—khrai kla kla khrai-shu	—ख्राजि Answer quickly
Aid (help)	—ki-wi shan-shu ki-wi shai-mai-la ?	Help me Will you help me ?
Air	—ba(u)ng baung kamblui-hai bong-bong-man	— बा(ञ्जु)ङ् The air is every where
And	—Add to the subject <i>nak</i> kotoki-nak gaobura-nak	—नाक् The interpreter and the village chief
Arise	—khlat amik khlat-la	—ख्लात् The sun arose
Arrest (catch)	—wi-wi shong-shu	Arrest him
Arrow	—rowat	—रवात्
Ashmed	—yukrai ki yukrai-mang	—यक्राजि I am ashmed

Ask	—ruat	—रुआत्
	mastor ki-wi	The teacher asks
	ruat-man	me

Assault

(beat)

with big stich	— dam, phaung	— दाम् फांग्
with small stick	— khrik	— ख्रिक्
with hand (slap)	— hapa	— हापा
with fist (boxing)	— tao	— ताऊ
tamphaung-ka	Beat with a stick	
dam-shu		
ki hapa-mi	I will beat with hand (slap)	
dam-kram-ning	Beating or Quarrelling each other with stick	

Back

— glok

— ग्लक

Bad

— mophan

— मफान्

mophan sa

Bad boy

Bamboo

— wa

— वा

chunga for water — thung

— थुङ्

spoon

— khao

— खाऊ

Basket

for male

— pha:i

— फाः खि

for female

— nui

— नखि

small size, carried	—tal nui phalwi	—ताल् नुजि फाल्वि
big size, carried by female	—nui kutun	—नुजि कुतुन्
Beast	— shin	—शिन्
Beat	— <i>see</i> assault	
Beautiful (healthy)	—kiset, ring kambran glat kiset bei kro ring an kamesa tilang kambran	—किसेत्, रिह — काम्ब्रान् Beautiful place small, pretty house The girl is very beautiful
Beer	—si	—सि
Believe	—ten ki ten-mang ki me-ten-yung ai ten	—तैन् I believe I do not believe Do not believe
Below [under]	—lapli cang lap-li	—लाप्लि Under the machan
Big of man	—kaukhlat	—काख्लात्

of inani- mate thing	—katai	—काताजि
	bei katai	Big house
	sa kaukhlat	Big boy
Bind	—tapai	—तापाजि
[fasten]	brang-ka tapai- shu	Bind with rope
Bird	—wa	—वा
Bite	—sak	—साक्
	kotoki-wi kui-ka	-- The dog bit the
	se-ka	interpreter
	ai sak	Do not bite
Black	—kayum	—कायुम्
	gōl kayum	Black coat
Blind	—mik kambang	—मिक् काम्बाङ्
Blue	—hangai	—हाडाजि
[green]	nyou hangai	Blue sky
	sanglap hangai	Green leaf
Boil :		
water	—khlat, blam	—ख़्लात्, ब्लाम्
rice	—kucut	—कुचुत्
potato, egg etc.	—mil	—मिल्
vegetable	—nya	—जा
	shyao nya-shu	Boil vegetable
	ti blam—shu	Boil water
	ti khlat—man	The water boils

Bow	— tli	— तूलि
Boy	— sa	— सा
Brain	— nyit	— जित्
Break :		
glass	— go	— ग
house,	— rai	— राखि
stick etc into two pieces	— thal	— थाल्
	gelasi go-ka-yu	Do not break the glass
	gelasi go-la	The glass broke
	bei rai-ka-yu	Do not break the house
	or ai rai	Do not break
Breath	— chut	— छुत्
	chut gang-shu	Breath deeply
Bridge	— kotong	— कतङ्
Bright :		
of sun	— sung	— सुङ्
of gold etc	— ul	— ऊळ्
	mik sung—man	The sun is bright
	sum ul—man	Gold is bright
Bring	— la [tonal]	— ला
[fetch]	ki-kang sigeret	Bring cigarette
	la-ca	for me
	la-ce-nak	You [two] bring
	la-ce-ning	You [plu] bring

Broad	— katai	— काताजि
	blong katai	Broad road
Brother :		
elder	— capmi	— चाप्मि
younger	— cami	— चामि
Build	— na	— ना
[house]	ki bei na-mang	I build the house
Burn	— thok	— थक्
	bei thok-la	The house burns
Buy	— ship	— शिप्
[buy and bring]	dukan-hai sigeret	Bring cigarette
	ship-shu	from the shop
Call :		
from a distance	— mung (mong)	— मुङ्ग (मङ्ग)
aloud from a place	— kik, dat	— किक् दात्
bring a person (calling)	— shel	— शेल्
	somin-wi shel-ca	Bring Somin (after calling)
	mung-shu	Call (imp)
	mung-na-shu	Call again
	mung ca	Bring after calling
	ki-shu	Call (imp)
	ki-tha	Go after calling
Calf	— manchou sa	— मान्छुजु सा

Cane	—maikri	—पाणिक्रि
Carry :		
on back (load — kram etc.)		—क्राम्
child on back — pa		—पा
in hand (bag — pong etc.)		—पङ्
on head — jong		—जङ्
on shoulder — phai		—फाजि
slung under a pole etc.	—tēa	—तेआ
tapai pong shu		Carry the bag
gram kram-shu		Carry the load
wa phai-shu		Carry the bamboo [on shoulder]
tapai tēa-shu-nak		Carry the bag (you two) (slung under the pole)
Catch	—shong	—शङ्
fish with a net — dong		—दङ्
fish with a trap — kan-thuk (of bamboo)	—kan-thuk	—कान्-थुक्
Cheap (price good)	—kung kiset	—कुङ् किसेत्
Chest	—grong	—ग्रङ्
Clean of house	—kishyong	—किश्योंग्

of sky (blue)	—hangal, khla bei kishyong nyiong hangal- man	—हाड़ाल, ख्ला —Clean house The sky is clear
	akung khla-shu	Clean the jhum field
Cloth	—bang	—बाङ्
under grament of woman	—dal	— दाल्
mismi coat	—gôl	—गोल्
Cloud	—kalmai	—काल्भाजि
Cliff	—anjau ku	—आन्जाऊ कु
Climb	—rap sangcuk-ha ai-rap	—राप् Do not climb the tree
Close	—no phun no-shu	—न Close the door
Cock	—krai rupai	—क्राजि रुपाजि
Cold	—krong, kancheng ati kancheng tongit krong-man	—क्रङ्, कान्छें Cold water Today is cold
Collect	—aphong, ahong ki apai aphong- ming	—आफङ्, आहङ् I shall collect money

Come	—hu	—हु
	ki hu-le-e	I have come
	nu hu-ci-la	You have come
	kla hu-shu	Come quickly
Country	—glat gung	—ग़लात गु़़ंग्
Cow	—manchou	—मान्घुज़
Cry	—ngai	—ङाजि
	ngai-ne tai-man	Comes crying

Cut :

big tree	—kai	—काजि
small tree	—jang	—जाङ्
dry wood	—rai	—राजि
fuel	—ce	—चै
man animal (with dao)	—dai	—दाजि
fuel or fallen tree	—plo	—प्ल
to strike with—jan the reverse		—जान्
side of the dao		
	sang kai-shu	Cut the tree
	sang ce-shu	Cut the fuel
Damage (spoil)	—töwa, nungmo	—तंआ, नुङ्म
	pit an ai-töwa	—Do not spoil the paper

Dance	—mai	— माझ
Dao	—sut	— सुत
knife (small)	—grasa	— ग्रासा
Day	—ngit, ngid	— डित, डिद
	ngit-mo	One day
	ya(k)nin, ya-kinin	Two days
	yak-sam	Three days
Deaf	—kalwa	— काल्वा
Deer :		
sambar (big)	—tasok	— तासक
barking	—pahi	— पाहि
musk	—tala	— ताला
Die	—thum	— थम्
	cong thum-la	The man is dead
	kambloï thum-	All will die
	mang-tao	
Difficult	— kurung	— कुरुङ्
	sammatai kurung	Very difficult
Divorce	—phra	— फ्रा
	ai phra	Do not divorce
Do	—kat	— कात्
	an kam kat-shu	Do this work
Dog	— kui	— कुभि

Door	- phun	— फुन्
with frame	- phun-lung	— फुन्-लुंग्
Dream	- kamü, kamung ki kamü kiset amü-	— कामुँ, कामुंग्
	ki	I dreamed a good dream
	ki kamü re-ki	I dreamed a bad dream
	kamung ai amung	Do not dream

Dry :

of cloth	-kowal	— कवाल्
of fuel etc.	-kasal	— कासाल्
	sang kasal	Dry fuel
	bang kowal	Dry cloth
Dumb	-kalwa	— काल्वा
Ear	-ing	— जिङ्
Earth	-nyai	— जाजि
East	- long	— लड्
Eat	- ca	— चा
liquid, cigarette	-thong	— थङ्
meat	-tham	— थाम्
	Shin tham-shu	Eat meat
Egg	- krai-sit	— क्राजि-सित्
Enemy	- i:t	— अःत्

Escape	— hat kalhu hat-la	—हात् The thief escaped
Eye	—mik	—मिक्
Exact	— kapro	—काप्‌र
Expect	— chum ki chum-mang	—चुम् I expect
Face	— angal	— आङाल्
Fall	—brel, so maiosa sang-cuk-hai brella	—ब्रेल, स Maiosa fell from tree
	roang so-man	Rain falls ie. It is raining
False [false word]	— ko lai an ko-lai	—क लाजि This is false
Family	— cö-thal	—च थाल्
Far	—klam bei klam-la ?	—क्लाम् Is the house far ?
	bei klam-mai	The house is not far
Fat	—kapham kapham cong	—काफाम् Fat man
Father	—pai	—पाजि

Fear	— si	— सि
	ki tapu-wi si-mang	I am afraid of tiger
	ai si	Do not be afraid

Field :

[cultivation]

jhum cultivation	— akung, ikung	— आकुण, इकुण
new jhum field	— rak-sau	— राक्-साउ
cultivation for one or two years	— tapan	— तापान्
water cultivation	— yal	— याल्

Finger	—rauk-dung	— राखङ् दुङ्
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Find	—ngu, ngo	— ङु, ओ
	sominkolomkumo	somin found a
	ngo-ka	pen

Finish	—phlai	— फ़्लाइ
	nu kam phlai-la-le ?	Have you fini- shed work ?

Fire	—mai	— माइ
	mai hanai-man	Fire burns

Fish	—anga, renga	— आडा, रेडा
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Flood	—ti plang	—ति प्लाङ्
	ti plang-man	It is in flood
Flower	—phan	—फान्
	sang-phan mal	Flower garden
Foreign	—bronglang	—ब्रङ्ग्लाङ्
Foreigner	—bronglang cong	—ब्रङ्ग्लाङ् चड
language	—bronglang lai	—ब्रङ्ग्लाङ् लाजि
Forest	—kanan	—कानान्
Friend	—hul	—हुल्
Fruit	—sangsit	—साङ्सित्
Feel	—lam	—लाम्
[of hot]	ki lam-man	I feel hot
Fuel	—sang	—साङ्
[wood]		
Girl	—komeisa, kameisa	—कमेजिसा, कामेजिसा
Give	—phi	—फि
	phi-shu	Give [him]
	ki-wi phi-shu-nga	Give me
	ai pi	Do not give
	phi-ca	Return after giving

Glad	—acung, hamat	—आचुंग्, हामात्
	ki acung-mang	I am glad
	ki thong-ne hamat-	I am glad to see
	mang	
Goat	—kambai	—काम्बाजि
God	—matai	—माताजि
Good	—kiset	—किसेत्
	sa kiset	Good boy
Go	—thit	—थित्
	thai-shu	Go [imp]
	ai tai	Do not go
	nu tai-ma-la ?	Will you go ?
Granary	—katam	—काताम्
Grandfather	—kung	—कुङ्
Grandmother	—ngu	—ङु
Green	—hangai	—हाङ्गाजि
Gun	—singsul	—सिंग्सुल्
Hat	—shua	—शुआ
of cane	—greku	—ग्रेकु
Halt	—rang	—राङ्
	rang-shu	—Halt
Hand	—rauk	—राङ्क

Hair	—sham	— शम्
He	—wi	— वि
Head	—ku	— कु
Hear	—gyat	— ग्यात्
from someone	—tat	— तात्
	—ki lai gyat-shu	Listen to my word
	nu tai-mo-la ?	Do you hear ?
Help	—see aid	
Here	—ara	— आरा
Hide	—thi	— थि
	ai thi	Do not hide
	ki thi-ming	I will hide
	win thi-mang-tao	They will hide
Hill	—anjau	— आनजाऊ
Him	—wi-wi	— वि-वि
Hope	—chum	— छुम्
Hot		
of water	—lam	— लाम्
of day	—hang	— हाङ्
	ti lam	Hot water
	hang-man	Hot day
House	—bei, blei	— बैजि, ब्लैजि

How	—shao	—शाओ
Hungry	— diing	— दिङ्गि
	nu diing man-la? Are you hungry?	
Husband	—rowai	—रवाऊ
I	— ki	—कि
Ill	— nat	— नात्
	nu nai-mo-la ? Are you ill ?	
Important	—kai	—काऊ
	Jai kai	Important talk
Inform	—khrai	- ख्राऊ
	wi-wi khrai-shu	Inform him
In	—gung	—गुण्
	bei gung-hai	In the house
	te gung-li	In the box
Invite (call)	—mung	—मुण्
Iron	—tang glui	—ताङ् ग्लूजि
Judge	—lai kamphra	—लाऊ काम्फ्रा
Jump	—phlu	—फ्लू
	ki phlu-mang	I jump
	ki phlu-ki	I jumped
	ki phlu-ming	I will jump

	win phlung-tao	They jump
	no phlou-ci-ka	You jumped
Just now	—to	—त
Keep :	—tha	—था
On something	—kral	—क्राल्
In box etc	—san	—सान्
	thai-ma-la ?	Will you keep ?
	kolom te-lit	Keep the pen in
	san-shu	the box
Kick :		
Down	wards-dal	— दाल्
Upwards (ball etc)	—thal	— थाल्
Kill :		
with a gun	—sat	— सात्
	— kap-sat (comp- ound verb)	—काप् सात्
with a stick	— dam-sat	— दाम् सात्
	singsul-ka	Fire with a gun
	kap-sat-shu	(for killing)
Kind	— kambyat tang	— काम् ब्यात् ताङ्
	nang	नाङ्
Knife	—gra	— ग्रा
Know	—ngit	— डित्

	ki ngit-mang	I know
	ki mi-ngit-yung	I do not know
Ladder	—halto	—हाल्त
Late	—phlo	—फ्ल
	ki phlo-la	I am late
	rang-phlo-la	It is too late
	ki mo-phlo-nai	I am not late
Latrine	—tekhlai bei	तेख्लाजि बेजि
Lazy (man not doing work)	—kam makat cong	काम् पाकात् चड्
Laugh	—krit	—क्रित्
	ki krit-mang	I laugh
	wi krin-ka	He laughed
	win kreo-ka	He laughed
	nu krin-ci-ka	You laughed
	ai krit	Do not laugh
Leaf	— sang lap	—साङ् लाप्
Leg	—pla	—प्ला
Learn	—ling	—लिंग्
	ki kam lai	I learn Miju
	ling-mang	Language

nu kaman lai Will you learn
li-ma-la ? Kaman language ?

Lie		
of position	—ka	—का
of speech	—g (i) yup ai giyup	— ग(जि)युप् Do not tell a lie
Like (desire)	— chum ki shin kiset chum-mang	— चुम् I like meat
Live	—cauk	—चाखुक्
	nu yahat cai-man ?	Where do you live ?
	ki hawai-hai cauk-man	I live at Howai
Lose	— hamat	— हामात्
	ki kolom hamat-ki	I lost the pen
	ki kolom hama-la	My pen was lost
Luggage porter	—gram —gram ke-kram gram kalang-la ?	—ग्राम् —ग्राम् के-क्राम् Is the load heavy ?
	gram kram-shu	Carry the load
Love	—kambyat	— काम्ब्यात्
Man	—cong	— चड्

Many	—sammatai	—साम्माताजि
[very]	sammatai kai-man	Very hot
Marry [girl take] for girl	komai la	— कमाजि ला
[to go to husband's house]	—wai bei-hi thai	—वाजि बेहि-हि थाजि
	ki wai bei-hi tai- ming	I will marry
	ki komai la-ki	[for women]
		I married
		[for man]
	nu komai la-ci- ka-la ?	Are you mar- ried [to a boy]?
Mat	—hambu	—हाम्बु
Match	— mai khrat	— माजि ख्रात्
Meat	— shin	— शिन्
Mithun	— cal	— चाल्
Mother	— nao	— नाज
Money	—apai	—आपाजि
Morning	—traung wai	—त्राङ्गुड वाजि
	traung wai	Come in the
	hu-shu	morning

Moon	—lai	—लाभि
Mosquito	—jik	—जिक्
Mourn	—koan	—क़ानू
	ai koan	Do not mourn
Mouth	—chu [jhu]	—छु (झु)
Mouse	—si	—सिं
domestic	—nam si	—नाम् सिं
Mud	—nyai-peng	— जाजि-पेड़्
My [I]	—ki	—कि
mine	—ki-pha	— कि-फा
	ki kolom	My pen
	an sut ki-pha	This dao is mine
Name	—amang	—आमाङ्
	nu amang shyn †	What is your name ?
Nail	—rank-jik	— रानूक्-जिक्
Near	—gairat	— गजिरात्
	ki gairat lap-shu	Sit near me
Neck	—hüng	— हुँड़्
Neglect	—këam kat	— क़ैआम् कात्

	kam hi kēam ai kat	Do not neglect work
Net	— gun ki gun-ka anga dong-ming	— गुन् I catch fish with a net
Night	—ngal	— नाल्
North	—kanjal	— कानूजाल्
Nose	— minung, minū	— मिनुङ्ग, मिनूं
Not	— mo/ma/'mi [vowel harmony]	— म/मा/मि
negative	—ai	— आजि
imperative	ai gyal	Do not run
New	—katan	— कातान्
Obey [listen]	- ten, gyat nau pai lai ten-shu	— तेन्, ग्यात् obey your parents
Oil	— naman	नामान्
Old :		
man, tree of thing	—kenang —taung bei taung sang kenang	— केनाङ् — ताङ्गुङ् Old house Old tree

One	—kumo classifier is added with the numeral sigerete bru-mo apai phla-mo	— कुम One cigarette One rupee
Onion	—plu	— प्लु
Only for village	—kumo-cen ; cen —manda tang ki wi timin cen phi shu-nga ki sa kumo cen manda tang glat	—कुम-चेन् ; चेन् —मान्दा ताङ् Give me only salt I am the only son Only one village
Open	—pho	—फ
Opinion [mind]	phu pho-shu —chum nu shyo chum chēi-mo ?	Open the door —चुम् What is your opinion ?
Outside	—hang glung bei hang glung hai bei hang glung ha cong	—हाङ् ग्लुङ् Outside the house Outsider
Pack	—rong gram rong-shu rong-shu-nak gram rōi-tha	—रङ् Pack the load You two pack [the load] Go after packing the load

Pain	—nai, nai kat ki ku nai-man	—नाजि, नाजि कात् I have headache
Pig	—lei	—लैजि
Pipe	—kacung [smoking]	—काचुड़
Place	—glat	—ग्लत्
Plain	—kamblai, kaulang	—काम्बलाइ, काझुलाङ्
Plant	—sang-li, se li	—साङ्ग-लि, सेलि
Plantain	—hambiung	—हाम्बिझुड़्
Plate	—bela, mal	—बेला, माल्
Pluck	—pan sang-phan ai pan	—पान् —Do not pluck the flower
Poor	—kakrai cong kakrai	—काक्राइ Poor man
Pork	—lei shin, lei shai	—लैजि शिन्, लैजि शाइ
Pot [mug]	—wan	—वान्
Porter	—gram ke-kram	—ग्राम के-क्राम्
Pour	—shu ti shu-shu ti than-shu	—शु Pour water Pour water[keep]
Promise	—masai ki masai ca-mang	—मासाइ I promise
Pray	—khlam kin matai khlam-mai	—ख्लाम् We pray to God
Punish	—cil ki nu-wi cil-ming ai cil	—चिल् I will punish you Do not punish

Purchase	—ship ki ship ming kin ship-mai ki ship-ke wi shin-ka win shiu-ka kin mi-ship-yai nu shi-ma-la ?	—शिप् I will purchase We will purchase I purchased We purchased They purchased We will not purchase Will you purchase ?
Quarrel	—yai between two—emning among three—em-tao or more ai yai-nak ai yai-ning wi-cin emning	—याई —जे॒म॒निङ् —जे॒म॒-ताई Do not quarrel [between two] Do not quarrel [among many] They two are quarreling
	win em-tao sa kinin emning- le ?	They are quarreling Are the two boys quarreling
Quarrelsome	pap mo-lat	—पाप् म-लात् चड्
[many]	cong	
Quickly	—kla kla hu-shu	—क्ला Come quietly
Rain	—reang, awang reang so-man	—रेआङ्, आवाङ् Rain falls, i.e. It rains
Reach	—ten ki hayliang ten- ke	—तैन् I reached hayliang

Reap [paddy]	—gat	—गात्
Red	—kausal	—काञ्जुसाल्
Read	—dôn	—दोन्
	kitap dôn-shu	Read the book
Remember	—cham, chum nu ki-wi chae-ma-la? or tai-mo la?	—छाम्, छुम् Do you remember me?
	ki nu-wi ma-tam-yung	I do not remember you
Rest	—nat na-shu-ning	—नात् Rest [among yourself]
	na-shu-nak	Rest [between two]
Require	—tun ki tun-mang ki mo-tun	—तुर् I require I do not require
Return of man	—bla	—ब्ला
of thing	—pai	—पाजि
Rice cooked	—hakon —shat [tonal]	—हाकन् —शात्
Rich	—kapra	—काप्.रा
River	—ti brai	—ति ब्राजि
Lohit river	—tlo brai	—त्ल ब्राजि
Road	—blong	—ब्लङ्
Roof	—kalshap bei kalshap	—कालशाप् Roof of the house

Round	—gäowä	—गांजोवां
Sperical	—tulu	—तुलु
Rug	—makhlaö	—माख्लाऊं
	kombol[borrowed]	—कम्बल्
Run	—gyal	—ग्याल्
[flee]	—gyal-la	—ग्याल्-ला
	ki gyal-ke [ki]	I ran
	wi gyal-ka	He ran
	win gyao-ka	They ran
	glat-kahe ai gyal	Do not run in- the sun
Sad	—chum moto-tha	—चुम् मत-था
	ki chum moto-tha	I am sad
Salt	—timin	—तिमिन्
Say	—tho, katang[katä]	—थ, काताङ् (काता)
[tell]	wi kin-wi kata-ka	He told us
	win ki-wi katäo-ka	They told me
	tho-shu	Say, speak [imp]
	ai do	Do not speak
See	—ngong	—उङ्ग
	ki ngong-mang	I see
	wi ki-wi ngo-ka	He saw me
	nu ngoi-ma-la ?	Do you see ?
	wi ngoi-mo	He does not see
Seed :	—lei	—लेझि
Paddy	—ma lei	—मा लेझि
Arum	—hro lei	—हरू लेझि

Servant	—mang gra	—माङ् ग्रा
Sharp	—krat	—क्रात्
Shoot	—kap	—काप्
kill by firing	—kap-sat	—काप् सात्
Show[teach]	—blen	—ब्लेन्
road, tree, animal, house etc.		
coat and	—khan	—खान्
other things		
	kotoki ki-wi gôl	Kotoki showed
	khan-ke	me the coat
	blong blen-shu	show (me) the
		road
Shut	—see close	
Silver	—apai	—आपाइ
[money]		
Sing	—jae	—जाइ
	jae-shu	Sing a song
	wa jae-man	The bird sings
Sit	—lap	—लाप्
	lap-shu	Sit down
	lai-ma-la ?	Will you sit ?
Sister	—salmai	—साल्माइ
Skin	—ung	—उङ्
Sky	—nyao	—ञाइ
Sleep	—ngui	—उंग्वि
	ki ngui-mang	I sleep
	kin ngui-mai	We sleep
	win nguim-tao	They sleep

Slowly	—tamai tamai hu-shu	—तामाहि Come slowly
Small animal	—kisik —kru sa kisik	—किसिक् —क्रु Small boy
Smell sweet	—sing sa-phan sing-man	—सिं Flower smell sweet
bad	—nyam nyam-man	—जाम् Give out bad smell
Snake	—ril	—रिल्
Snow	—so	—स
Cloud	—kalma	—कालमा
hail-stone	—wal	—वाल्
So	—tephi, tun, <i>suffix hi</i> ki nat la teph mu- hu-ne/ki nat-la-hi mu-hu-ne	—तेफि, तुन, हि —I was ill so I did not come
South	—kangnit	—काङ्नित्
Sow :		
paddy, mai- ze etc.	—lang	—लाङ्
potato, flower plant etc.	—lap	—लाप्
millet [by scattering]	—wan	—वान्

	dro wan-shu	Sow the millet
	bo lang-shu	Sow the maize
Stand	—long	—लड्
[wait]	ai long	—Do not stand
Star	—ngal-ci	—डाल्-चि
Steal	—ahu, ahou kalhu ahou-man	—आहु, आहु Thief steals
Stick	—hing-lung	—हिंड्-लुड्
Stomach	—dak	—दाक्
Stone	—laung daung kalang	—लाउङ् Heavy stone
Storm	—baung nao	—बावुड् नाऊ
[wind-mo- ther]		
Story	—chil	—छिल्
Stool	—takhei	—ताखेइ
Stream	—manchi	—मानूछि
Strong	—ashu kambran	—आशु काम्ब्रान्
Sun	—amik	—आमिक्
Sweet	—tim-man sining tim-man an mi-tim an tim-mo-la ?	—तिम्-मानू Sugar is sweet This is not sweet Is it sweet ?
Take	—ta	—ता
by hand to hand		
by raising etc.—la		—ला
	kolom ta-shu	Take the pen

	biri lae-ma-la	Will you take <i>biri</i> ?
	kotoki-wi doktor	Take <i>Kotoki</i> to the
	bei-hi la-e-lo	hospital
Tall	—akhrang	—आख्राङ्
	sang akhrang	Tall tree
Tea	—phalap	—फालाप्
Tease	—tikhai	—तिखाजि
Teach	—blen ki-wi kaman lai blen-shu	—ब्लेन् Teach me <i>Mizu</i> language
Tell a lie	—gyup	—ग्युप्
[to cheat]	ai gyup	Do not tell a lie
This	—an	—आन्
That	—wan-hai	वान्-हाजि
at a distance	—wan-khai	—वान्-खाजि
Their	—win-pha	—विन्-फा
They	—win	—विन्
Thief	—kalhu kalhu ahou-man	—काल्हु The thief steals
Think	—chum	—चुम्
Throw	—cu kolom cu-ki	—चु I threw the pen
	cu-ka-ki	Threw away
Thunder	—rupat tamok rupat-man	—रपात् The cloud thunders
Tiger	—tapou	—तापां
Tired	—manjen nu manjen kat- ma-la ?	—मान जेन् Are you tired ?

Today	—donit (dongit), tongit	—दनित् (दंडित्), तडित्
Tomorrow	—tra(u)ng, ngangit	—त्रा(ञ्जु)ङ, ङाङ्- जित्
day after	—hangi raung, hing- rong	—हाङि राङुङ्, हिङ-रङ्
Tongue	—blai	—ब्लाजि
Tooth	—sei	—सेजि
Tree (wood, fuel)	—sang	—साङ्
Trouble	—tekhai, tikhai tekhai ai-kat	—तेखाजि, तिखाजि
Umbrella	—rong, cong	Do not trouble
Uncle	—pong	—रङ्, चङ्
younger- than father	—pong kiti	—पङ् किति
elder than- father	—pong kanang	—पङ् कानाङ्
Understand	—ngit, ngiet, tat —ki nu lai ngiet-mang	—डित्, डिजेत्, तात् I understand
	ma-tat-yung	you
		I do not under- stand
Urine	—tisit	—तिसित्
Us	—win-wi	—विन्-वि
Valuable	—kung konung	—कुङ् कनुङ्
Village	—glat	—ग्लात्
Villager	—glat cong	—ग्लात् चङ्
Vomit	—phat phat-ka-yu ki phan-ki	—फात् Do not vomit I vomitted

wait	—rang ki-wi rang-shu ki-wi rai-tha ki-wi rang-tha	—राङ् wait for me Go after waiting Stopped me (some one else)
Want	—cai, hong ki biri cai-mang ki kotoki cai mang	—चाजि, हङ् I want biri I want the interpreter
Wash Cloth	—thut	—थुत्
Vegetable	—ril	—रिल्
Body,	ki bang sabun-ka thut-mang shan ril-shu	I wash cloth with soap. wash the vegetable
Water	—ti	—ति
container	—ti khlo	—ति ख्ल
container of bamboo	—thung	—थुङ्
water fall	—ti dha(u)ng	—ति धाऊङ्
Weave	—tho an kameisa gôl kiset tho-man tho ai tho	—थ The girl weaves a nice coat Do not weave
We	—kin	—किन्
West	—sam	—साम्
What ?	—shan ? shyn ? shyn hoi- man ?	—शान् ? श्यन् ? What do you want ?

When	—sha-wai	—শা-ওয়াই
	sha-wai hu-ci-la ?	When have you come ?
	sha-wai the-ca ?	When did you go ?
Who ?	—nya ?	—জা
	nya bei ?	Whose book ?
	wan nya bei ?	Whose house is that ?
Where ?	—ya hai ? ya hi ?	—যা হাই ? যা হি ?
	nu ya-hai tai-ming ?	—Where will you go ?
Which direction ?	—ya lam ?	—যা লাম ?
Which ?	—ya-wan ?	—যা-ওান ?
	nu ya-wan	Which do you
	acai-man ?	want ?
White	—kam phlung	—কাম ফ্লং
Why ?	—shi-wi, shen	—শি-বি, শেন
	nu shi-wi ngai-man ?	—Why do you cry ?
Wind	—bong, ba(u)ng	—বং, বা(বু)ং
	baung baung-man	The wind blows
Wish	—chum	—চুম
Wine	—si	—সি
Work	—kam kat	—কাম কাত
Worker	—kam ka-kat (cong)	—কাম কা-কাত (চং)
Write	—sai	—সাই
	nu sai-ma-la ?	Will you write ?
	ki ma-sai-yung	I do not write
	somin sai cen-mang	Somin can write

Wrong	—long-ma, malat an long-ma	—लङ्-मा, मालात् It is wrong
Yes	—am	—आम्
Yesterday	—nganit, manga nit	—आनित्, माङा नित्
You	—no, nyō, nu	—न, ज, नु
Year :		
age	—lau	—लाऊ
	ki lau kyap-mo	I am ten years old
this year	—tong glam	तङ् ग्लाम्
last year	—bing glam	—बिङ् ग्लाम्
next year	—ning glam	—निङ् ग्लाम्
Yellow	—hangai	—हाडाभि
Yet (still)	—to wi to-nai mu-hu	—त He has not yet come
Young	—yong-sa	—यङ्-सा
Zigzag	—kaike blong kaike	—काजिके Zigzag road

Note : [.. Above the roman script and . above the Devanagri have been used for nasalization.
 ^ above o indicates close sound as in English note.]

CONVERSATION (GENERAL)

nu kiset-la ?	—How are you ?
you well	
ki kiset	—I am well
nu amang shyn ?	—What is your name ?
your name what	
ki amang sole	—My name is Sole.
my name Sole	
nu ya-hai hu[i]-la ?	—Where do you come
you where from come	from ?
ki tezu-li hu-ling	—I come from Tezu.
I tezu-from come	
nu ya-hi tai-mang ?	—Where do you go ?
you where go	
ki wallong-tut tai-ming	—I go to Wallong
I wallong-up go	
nu pai cauk-ma-la ?	—Is your father alive ?
your father is	
am, wi cauk-man	—Yes, he is alive
Yes, he is	
wi shyn kam kat-man ?	—What is he ?
he what work do	
wi glat gamburg	—He is the Chief of the
he village chief	village
nu manjen kat-ma-la ?	—Are you tired ?
you tired do	

ki manjen mā-kat	—I am not tired
I tired not-do	
lap-shu, ki-näk lai kitang	—Sit down and let us
hak	have a talk
pro-nang-ne	—Thank you
Father —pai	Guest —hul
Mother—nau, nao	Enemy —it
Brother—cami	Village —glat
Wife —komai	Husband—awai
Friend —kisiro	Child —sa

ON THE ROAD

blong blen-shu	—Show [me] the road
road show	
blong ama-ki	—I have lost my way
road forget	
ki nu-wi blong blen-ming	—I shall show you the
I you road show	road
ki blong mi-ngit-yung	—I do not know the way
I road not know	
ki nu-wi shel-long-yung	—I shall guide you
I you take	
kawai-lam thai-shu	—Go to the left
left side go	

kayan-lam thai-shu	right side go	—Go to the right
kotong ka-ma-la ?	bridge is	—Is there any bridge ?
kotong kam		—There is
blong katai ka-ma-la ?	road wide is	—Is the road wide ?
klam-le ?		—Is it far ?
klam-mai		—It is not far
far-not		
nu ngui-mo-la ?	you see	—Do you see ?
am, ngung-mang		—Yes, I see
I not see		
ki mu-ngung-yung		—I do not see
I not see		

Road	—blong	Bridge of one—klo wire
Cross road	—blong tambra	River —ati brai
Pitched road	—tanding	Stream —ati giung
Bridge	—kotong	By which —blong ya- road ? he lam ?
		Zigzag road—blong kaiki kaike

VISIT TO A VILLAGE

gambra bei ya-hai ? vill chief house where —Where is the village
Chief's house ?

ki gambra-wi ngo-mi sam-mang I vill chief see wish —I wish to see the village
chief

ki kotong thong-mi sam-mang I bridge see wish —I wish to see the bridge

ki mo-thong-yung I not see —I do not see/I will not
see

nu ngoi-ma-la ? you see —Do you see ?

ki boi-ming sam-mang I move wish —I wish to move about

kin glat-hi boi-ming sam-mang we village move —We wish to go round
the village

ki-nak lai kitang-hak me-with word say —Speak with me

offisi blen-shu office show —Show me the office

ki kitan cong I new man —I am a new comer

wan nyia ? —Who is he ?

wi kotoki he interpreter —He is the interpreter

an ki hul —He is my friend
 that my friend
 nu ki-wi cham-man-le ? —Do you remember me ?
 you me remember
 am, cham-mang/tam-nang—Yes, I remember
 yes, remember
 ki nu-wi lai blan-ming —I will introduce you
 I you word
 nuki-wi modot kat-ma-la?—Will you help me ?
 you me help do

Village	—glat	Clan	—brong
Villager	—glat cong	Outsider	—memal
House	—bei/bai	Village Chief	—gamang, gambra
Adjoining house	—ghai bei		

FOOD AND DRINK

ki di-ing-mang —I am hungry
 I hungry
 ki sammatai di-ing-man —I am very hungry
 I very hungry
 ki ti wang-mang —I am thirsty
 nu di-ing-ma-la ? —Are you hungry ?
 ki me-di-ing —I am not hungry
 I not hungry

ki tun-man	—I require/I want
ki timin tun-mang	—I require salt
I salt require	
ki ti-lam tun-mang	—I want hot water
I hot water want	
nu shat cai-ma-la ?	—Will you eat rice ?
you rice eat	
win shat ca-ma-tau-la ?	—Will they eat rice ?
they rice eat	
ki shat ma-ca-yung	—I will not eat rice
I rice not eat	
ki acai-mang	—I want
I want	
ki phalap acai-mang	—I want tea
ki shat yo-man	—I wish to eat rice
nu biri tai-ma-la ?	—Do you smoke biri ?
you biri smoke	
am, biri taung-mi	—Yes, I shall smoke biri
yes biri smoke	
ki biri ma-taung-yung	—I do not smoke biri
I biri not smoke	

Uncooked rice	—hakou	Vegetable	—shau
Cooked rice	—shat	Food	—makhra
Soup	—topau	Salt	—timin
Fish	—anga	Oil	—naman
Meat	—shin	Gourd	—kapra

Pork	—li-shei	Egg	—krasit
Maize	—bo	Water	—ati/ti
Bringal	—phüdu	Hot water	—ti lam
Plantain	—hambi-ung	Sour	—sal man
Chilli	—bici	Chilli is hot	—bici bat-man
Dry chilli	—kasal	Boil water	—ti blam-shu
Prepare curry	—shau nya-shu	Make apong	—sli mol-shu

BUYING AND SELLING

shyao-mo kung ?	—What is the price ?
what price	
nu wit-ma-la ? nu wit-mang-wo ? }	—Will you sell ?
ki ship-ming I buy Shall	—I shall buy
ki mi-ship-yung I buy-not	— I shall not buy
nu ship-ma-la ? you buy	—Will you buy ?
ki timin ship-ming-da huling (I salt buy come)	—I have come to buy salt
kahin kung ai pi much price not give	—Do not pay much price

ki timin tun-man	—I require salt
I salt require	
to mo sul-shu	—Weigh one seer
one seer weigh	
to-kinin phi-shu	—Give me two seers
two seers give	
paisa phrau pai-shu	—Give me change
paisa change return	

Buy	—ship	One rupee	—phla-mo
Sell	—wit	Two rupees	—phla-kinin
Costly	—kung kahin	One pice	—paysa-mo
Cheap	—kung kanam	Fifty paisa	—thuli-mo
Shopkeeper	—keyä	Two kilos	—to-kinin

MEDICAL EXPRESSION

nu kiset-la ?	—Are you well ?
you well	
ki kiset ma-cham	—I am not well
I well not-feel	
ki kunai kat-man	—I have headache
an tasi la-shu	—Take this medicine
this medicine take	
chut krang la-shu	—Breathe deeply

ki nu-wi tasi pi-mi	—I will give you medicine	
I you medicine give		
malis nyäl-shu	—Rub this ointment	
ointment rub		
ki nu-wi beji lung-mi	—I will give you injection	
I you injection give		
doctor-he an-wi la-e-lo	—Take him to doctor	
doctor him take		
an-wi tasi bei-li la-e-lo	—Take him to hospital	
him medicine house take		

Fever	—korup-man, kunai kurup	Neck	—hung
Pox	—hambran	Eye	—ming, mi
Stomach ache	—dak sai	Ear	—ing
Dysentery	—dak kral	Tongue	—blai
Medicine	—tasi	Tooth	—sei
Medicine pill	—tasibrat	Back	—gla[u] k
Mixture	—tasi-ti	Breast	—cen
Body	—cong shei	Belly	—dak
Face	—angal	Shoulder	—opho
Mouth	—chou	Hand	—rauk
Leg	—pla	Finger	—rauk dung
Waist	—bran	Blood	—iwi
Urine	—teshet, tisit	Stool	—takhoi, tekhi
tashet ding-ming		—[I] shall urinate	
takhoi ngit-ming		—[I] shall pass stool	

DRESS AND ORNAMENT

nu shyn tho thoi-man ? —What are you weaving ?
 you what weaving

ki kaman gôl tho-mang —I weave mishmi coat
 I mishmi coat weave

nu tho tan-tho kiset —Do you like weaving ?
 you loom weaving good
 sei
 like -mo-ia ?

an bang tilang kiset — This cloth is very nice
 this cloth very nice

an kung shya-mo ? —What is the price ?
 this price what
 kyiap-mo —Ten rupees

Cloth	—bang	Cross belt of leather	—aken
Coat	—gôl, gul	Necklace of bead [of male]	—kron
Cotton	—kambat	Necklace of coin mishap [of female]	—mishap
Thread	—kik	Earring worn by men	—ingsan
A piece of cloth worn by men	—bran	Bag	—tapai
Under-gar- ment of Women	—dal	Needle	—phatcet
Turban of— black cloth worn by male	—phorong	Wear cloth	—bang khlap-shu

AGRICULTURE

nu shyn lang-mang ? —What will you sow ?
 you what sow

ki mang lang-ming ? —I shall sow paddy
 I paddy sow

nu kung ya-hai ? —Where is your cultivation field ?
 your field where

ahai —It is up there

ai yau-li —It is down there

nu mang brong shao-mo ? —How many varieties of
 your paddy kind paddy are there ?

tree	—sang	Dao	—sut
Paddy	—mang	Hoe	—jing klo
Paddy seed	—ma lei	Spade	—tasē
Maize	—bo	Axe	—awai daung
Maize field	—boma	Irrigation	—tiko
Field	—akung	Water cultivation	—yal
Seed	—lei	Jhum cultivation	—akung

EDUCATION

nuklas shao-mo-hisai-man ? —What class do you read
 you class what it write in ?

ki klas klin-hi sai-mang —I read in class five
 I class five at write

nunin-nak shao-mo sa you with how many boy sai-mai [write]	—How many boys are there ?
kin-nak wa-ping-mo sa we with fifty boy caük (are)	—There are fifty boys
Teacher	—pit kam blen
student	—skul sa

SOME USEFUL SENTENCES

<i>Know</i>	—ngit
I know	—ki ngit-mang
I do not know	—ki mi-ngit-yung
I do not know miju language	—ki kaman lai mi-ngit- yung
Do you know him ?	—nu wi-wi ngit-mo-la ?
<i>Speak</i>	—katang
Speak slowly	—tamai-hi katang-shu
Speak again	—lanak katang-shu
Speak loudly	—laikatai katang-shu
Speak the truth	—shei lai katang-shu
I can speak well	—ki kiset katang-mang
<i>Understand</i>	—tat
Do you understand me ?	—nu ki lai tai-mo-la ?
I do not understand	—ki ma-tat-yung
<i>Want/Search</i>	—acai, hong
I want cigarette	—ki sigeret acai-mang
I want an interpreter	—ki kotoki hong-mang

Require

ki tun-mang
ki timin tun-mang
ki mo-tun

—*tun*

—I require
—I require salt
—I do not require

Give

Will you give me ?
Give me biri
Give him biri
I will not give
Do not give

—*phi*

—nu pi-ma-la ?
—ki-wi biri phi-shu
—wi-wi biri phi-shu
—ki mi-pi-yung
—ai pi

Come

Come quickly
Come slowly
Come to me
Come with me

—*hu*

—kla hu-shu
—tamai hu-shu
—ki kara[t] hu-shu
—ki näk hu-shu

Answer, Inform

Answer quickly
Inform him

—*khrai*

—kla khrai-shu
—wi-wi khrai-shu

Look

Look [imp]
Look [you two]
Look [you all]

—*thong*

—thong-shu
—thong-shu-nak
—thong-shu-ning

Wait

Wait a little for me

—*rang*

—ki-wi ti rang-shu

Turn

Turn
Look face to face

—*bla*

—bla-shu
—angaro poi-shu

<i>To go</i>	— <i>tan-thit</i>
<i>Go quickly</i>	— <i>kla thai-shu</i>
<i>Will you go ?</i>	— <i>nu tai-ma-la ?</i>
<i>Go ahead</i>	— <i>pang thai-shu</i>
<i>Do not go</i>	— <i>ai tai</i>

<i>Sit</i>	— <i>lap</i>
<i>Sit down</i>	— <i>lap-shu</i>
<i>Sit near</i>	— <i>gairap lap shu</i>
<i>Will you sit ?</i>	— <i>lai-ma-la ?</i>
<i>Do not sit</i>	— <i>ai lap</i>

INTERROGATIVE

<i>Who</i>	— <i>nya</i>
<i>Who is he ?</i>	— <i>wan nya ?</i>
<i>Where</i>	— <i>yahai</i>
<i>Where do you go ?</i>	— <i>ya tai-mang ?</i>
<i>Where is the interpreter ?</i>	— <i>kotoki ya hai ?</i>
<i>When</i>	— <i>sha-wai</i>
<i>When have you come ?</i>	— <i>sha wai hu-ci-la ?</i>
<i>What</i>	— <i>shyn</i>
<i>What is that ?</i>	— <i>wan shyn ?</i>
<i>What do you want ?</i>	— <i>shyn höi-man</i>
<i>What is the name of the place ?</i>	— <i>an glat amang shyn</i>
<i>Whose</i>	— <i>nya</i>
<i>Whose hat ?</i>	— <i>nya shua ?</i>

MISCELLANEOUS

It is early	—kla hu-la
[has come early]	
It is late	—phlo-la
Never mind	—ma-kra-ca
Do not get angry	—ai tekha
It is impossible	—korong, kurung
I do not agree	—ki ma-tat-yung
What do you think ?	—nu shyn chēi-mo ?

GLOSSARY

[MIJU TO ENGLISH]

अफ opho—Shoulder	आवाङ् awang—Rain
आकुङ् akung—Jhum field, cultivation	आवाजि दाङुङ् awai daung—Axe
आख्राङ् akhrang—Tall	आशु काम्ब्रान् ashu kambran
आङ् anga—Fish	—Strong
आङ्गल् angal—Face	आहङ् ahong—Collect
आचाजि acai—Search, want	आहु, आहजु ahu, ahou—Steal
आचुङ् acung—Glad	जिकुङ् ikung—Jhum cultivation
आति, ति ati, ti—Water	जिङ् ing—Ear
आतिग्युङ् atigyung—Stream	जित् i:t—Enemy
आन् an—This	जिबि iwi—Blood
आन्जाझु anjau—Hill	झुङ् ung—Skin
आन्जाझुकु anjauku—Cliff	झुल् ul—Bright (Gold) etc.
आपाजि apai—Silver, Money	क्राजि रुपाजि krai rupai—Cock
आफङ् aphong—Collect	क्राजि सित् krai sit—Egg
आम् am—Yes	क्राम् kram—Carry load
आमाङ् amang—Name	क्रात् krat—Sharp
आमिक् amik—Sun	क्राल् kral—Keep on something
आरा ara—Here	क्रित् krit—Laugh
आवाङ् awang—Rain	क्लू klo—Bridge of one wire
आरा ara—Here	

क्ला kla—Quickly	काताजि katai—Broad, Big (inanimate thing)
क्लाम् clam—Far	काताङ्, कातों katang, kata Speak, Say
क्भान् koan—Mourn	काताम् katam—Granary
कतङ् kotong—Bridge	कान्धेङ् kancheng—Cold
कम्बल् kombol—Rug (borrowed)	कान्थुक् kanthuk—Catch fish with trap (of bamboo)
कमाजि komai—Wife	कानान् kanan—Forest
कमेजि komei—Wife	काप् kapro—Exact
कमाजि ला komai la—Marry	काप् रा kapra—Rich
कमेजि सा komei sa—Girl	काप् सात kap sat—Kill with a gun i.e. by shooting
करङ् korong—Cold	काफाम् kapham—Fat
करुप् मान् korupman—Fever	काम् कात kam kat—Work
कलाजि kolai—False	काम् फलुङ् kamphlung —White
कवाल् kowal—Dry (of cloth)	काम् ब्यात् kambyat—Love
का ka—Lie (of position)	काम् ब्यात् ताङ् नाङ् kambyat tang nang—Kind
काजि kai—Important, Cut big tree	काम् ब्रान् kambran—Beau- tiful, Healthy
काजिके kaika—Zigzag	काम् बाजि kambai—Goat
काभुख्लात् kaukhlat—Big (of man)	काम् माकात् kammakat—Lazy
काजुलाङ् kaulang—Place	कामुं, कामुङ् kamü, kamung —Dream
काजुसाल् kausal—Red	कायुम् kayum—Black
काक्राजि kakrai—Poor	
काङ् नित् kangnit—South	
काचुङ् kacung—Pipe	
कात् kat—Do	

काल्माजि kalmai—Cloud	कुम kumo—One
काल्वा kalwa—Dumb	कुरुङ् kurung—Difficult
काल्शाप् kalshap—Roof	कैंगाम् कात् kēam kat —Neglect
काल्मा kalma—Cloud	
काल्-हु kal-hu—Thief	कैनाङ् kenang—Old (animate thing)
काल्-वा kalwa—Deaf	
कासाल् kasal—Dry (of fuel)	ख्लात् khlat—Boil water, Arise
कि ki—I, My	
किक् kik—Thread, Call aloud	ख्राजि khrai—Answer, Inform
किन् kin—We	ख्रिक् khrik—Beat with a small stick
किश्यंग् kishyong—Clean (of house)	ख्ला khla—Clear (of sky)
किसिक् kisik—Small	ख्लाम् khlam—Pray
किसिर kisiro—Friend	खाऊ khao—Spoon
किसेत्—kiset—Good, Beautiful	खान् khan—Show(coat etc)
कु—ku—Head	ग्युप् gyup—Lie(of speech)
कुओ—kui—Dog	ग्रा knife, Dao
कुङ् kung—Grandfather	ग्रासा gra sa—Small knife
कुङ् कनुङ् kung konung —Valuable	ग्राम् gram—Luggage
कुङ् काहिन् kung kahin —Costly	ग्राम्-के-क्राम् gram ke kram—Porter
कुङ् किसेत् kung kiset —Cheap	ग्यात् gyat—Hear
कुचुत् kucut Boil(rice)	ग्याल gyal—Run
	ग्युप् gyup—Tell lie
	ग्रॉंग grong—Chest

ग्रैकु greku—Hat(of cane)	डुँ; डं ngu, ngo—Find
ग्लक्, ग्लाजुक् glok, glauk —Back	डु़ि ngui—Sleep
ग्लात् glat—Village	डोंडं ngöng—See
ग्लात् गुङ् glat gung —Country	जाऐ jae—Sing
ग्लात् चङ् glat cong —Villager	जाङ् jang—Cut (smalltree)
गॅ go Break (glass etc.)	जान् jan—Strike with a reverse side of a dao
गाइरात् gairat—Near	जिक्—jik—Mosquito
गात् gat—Reap paddy	चङ्—cong—Umbrella
गामाङ् gamang—Village chief	चङ्—cong—Man
गाल् gal—Abandon	चड़्शेअि congshei—Body
गुङ् gung—In	चं-थाल् cö-thal—Family
गुन् gun—Net	चा ca—Eat
गोल् gol—Coat	चाऊक् cauk—Live
गाओंवा gäöwa—Round	चाप्मि capmi—Brother (elder)
जाओि ngai—Cry	चामि cami—Brother (younger)
जानित् nganit—Yesterday	चाल् cal—Mithun
जाल् ngal—Night	चु cu—Throw
जाल्चि ngalci—Star	चिल् cil—Punish
डित् ngit—Know	चे ce—Cut fuel
डित्, डिंद् ngit, ngid—Day	चेन् cen—Only
डित्, ngit—Understand	चेन् cen—Breast
डुँ ngu—Grandmother	षाम्, षुम् cham, chum —Remember

छिल्, भिल् chil, zhil—Story	ताओ tao—Assult(with fist)
छु, फु chu, zhu—Mouth	तांगुङ्ग taung—Old
छुत्, फुत् chut, zhut —Breath	ताक् tak—Help, Add.
छुम् chum—Hope, wish, think	ताखोि takhoi—Stool (excrement)
छुम् chum—Mind, Opinion, like	ताखािि takhai kat —Annoy
छुम् मतोथा chum moto tha —Sad	ताङ् ग्लुि tang glui—Iron
जा nya—Boil(vegetable)	तापू tapou—Tiger
जा nya—Who, Whose	तापािि tapai—Bag
जायि nyai—Earth	तापािि tapai—Bind
जायि पेङ् nyai peng —Mud	तापान् tapan—Cultivation for one or two years
जाआअ nyao—Sky	तात् tat—Understand, Hear from someone.
जाम् nyam—Bad Smell (give)	तामािि tamai—Slowly
जित् nyit—Brain	ताल्नुि फ़ाल्वि talnui phal- wi—Basket(small)
त्रा(जु)ङ् tra(u)ng —Tomorrow	ताला tala—Musk deer
त्रा(जु)ङ् वायि tra(u)ng wai —Morning	तासक् tasok—Deer (Sambar)
त्रि tli—Bow(n)	तासि tasi—Medicine
त to—yet, Just now	तासे tase—Spade
तङ् ग्लाम् tong glam —This year	तिक् tiko—Irrigation
ता ta—Take(by hand)	ति-ख्लि ti-khlo—Water Container

दाल् dal—Under garment of woman	प्लु plu—Onion
दाल् dal—Kick down	पड़् pong—Carry in hand bag etc.
दिंजिङ् diing—Hungry	पड़् pong—Uncle
दोन dōn—Read	पा pa—Carry child on back
न no—Close	पाजि pai—Father
न no—You	पाजि pai—Return (of thing)
ना na—Build house etc.	पान् pan—Pluck
नाजि nai—Pain	पाप् मलात् चड़् pap molat cong—Quarrelsome
नाजिकात् naikat—Pain	पाहि pahi—Barking deer
नाशु nau—Mother	पि, फि pi, phi—Give
नाक् nak—And	पित् काम् बलेन् pit kam blen —Teacher
नात् nat—Ill	फ्ल phlo—Late
नात्, ना nat, na—Rest	फ्लु phlu—Jump
नामान् naman—Oil	फ्लाजि phlai—Finish
नु, न nu, no—You	फ pho—Open
नुजि nui—Basket for female (big size)	फरड़् phorong—Turban
नुजि कुतुन् nui kutun —Basket carried by female (big)	फरा phra—Divorce
नुङ्म nungmo—L amage, spoil	फाजि phai—Carry on shoulder
प्ला pla—Leg	फाजि phai—Basket [for male]
प्ल plo—Cut fuel or fallen tree	फाङ्गुड़् phaung—Assault with a big stick
प्ला plu—Onion	

फान् phan—Flower	माऊ mai— Dance
फात् phat—Vomit	माऊक्रि maikri— Cane
फालाप् phalap—Tea	माऊख्रात् maikhrat —Match
फुंदु phüdu—Brinjal	माख्रा makhra - Flood
फुन् phun—Door	माख्लाऊ makhlao— Rug
ब्रह्मलाल् brong lang—Foreign	मालू mang—Paddy
ब्रह्मलाल् चह् brong lang cong—Foreigner	मालू ग्रा mang gra —Servant
ब्रेल brel—Fall	माणनित् manganit —Yesterday
ब्लॉं blong—Road	माताजि matai—God
ब्ला bla—Turn, Return of man	मानछंगु manchou - Cow
ब्लाजि blai—Tongue	मानछंगु सा manchow sa —Calf
ब्लाम् blam—Boil [of water]	मान्चि manchi—Stream
ब्लेन् blen—Show, Teach	मानजेन् mangen - Tired
ब bo—Maize	माल् mal—Plate
बड् bong—Wind	मालात् malat—Wrong
बाजि bai—House	मासाजि masai—Promise
बाङ् bang—Cloth	मिक्, मिङ् mik, ming—Eye
बा(ञु)ङ् ba[u]ng—Wind	मिक् काम्बाङ् mik kam- bang—Blind
बाङुञ् नाऊ baung nao —Storm	मिरुञ्, मिनुं minung, minü —Nose
बेजि bei—House	मिल् mil—Boil (potato, egg etc.)
बेला bela—Plate	
म, मा mo, ma prefix - Not	
मफान mophan—Bad	
माजि mai—Fire	

मुङ् mung—Invite	रिङ् ring—Beautiful
मुङ् mung—Call from a distance	रिल् ril—Wash (Bady, vegetable etc.)
मेमाल् me-mal—Outsider	रिल् ril—Snake
याजि yai—Quarrel	रुआत् ruat—Ask
याहाजि, या-हि yahai, yahi Where	रुपात् rupat—Thunder
या वान् ya wan—Which	रेजाङ् reang—Rain
यजुङ् सा young sa—Young	रेङ्गा renga—Fish
याल् yal—Water cultivation	लङ् long—Stand
युक्-राजि yukrai—Ashamed	लङ् long—East
रङ् rong—Umbrella	लङ्-मा long-ma—Wrong
रङ् rong—Pack (load)	ला la—Bring
रजाजि rowai—Husband	ला la—Take
रजात् rowat—Arrow	लाजि lai—Moon
राजि rai—Break house, Stick	लाजि काम्फ्रा lai kamphra —Judge
राजुक् rauk—Hand	लाज lau—Age
राजुक्-जित् raukjit—Nail	लाङ् laung—Stone
राजुक् दुङ् rauk dung —Finger	लाङ् lang—Sow (paddy, maize etc.)
राक् साञ् rak sau—New Jhum Cultivation	लाप् lap—Sit
राङ् rang—Wait	लाप् lap—Plant (potato, flower)
राङ् rang—Halt	लाप्-लि lapli—Below
राप् rap—Climb	लाम् lam—Hot (feel)
	लाम् lam—Hot (of water)
	लिङ् ling—Learn

लैजि lei—Seed	शाम् sham—Hair
लैजि lei—Pig	शावाजि sha·wai—When
लैजि शिन् lei shin—Pork	शिन् shin—Meat, Beast
लैन len—Above	शिप् ship—Buy
वा wa—Bamboo	शिवि shiwi—Why
वा wa—Bird	शु shu—Pour
वान् wan—Sow millet by Scattering)	शुआ shua—Hat
वान wan—Pot, Mug	शेल् shel—Bring (after calling)
वान खाजि wan khai—That (At a distance)	शोङ् shōng—Arrest
वान हाजि wan hai—That up	स्कुल् सा skul sa—Student
वाल wal—Hail Stone	सो so—Snow
वि wi—He	सो so—Fall (rain)
वित् wit—Sell	सन्दित् sondit—Angry
विन् win—They	सा sa—Child, Boy
विन् फा win pha—Their	साजि sai—Write
विन् वि win wi—Us	साक् sak—Bite
वि वि wi wi—Him	साङ् sang—Wood, Fuel, Tree
शयन्, शान् shyan, shan —What	साङ् लाप् sang lap—Leap
शाऊ shao—Vegetable	साङ्गलि sangli—Plant
शड् shong—Catch	साङ्सित् sangsit—Hot
शात् shat—Cooked rice	सात् sat—Kill
शान् shan—Help	सान् san—Keep in some- thing
	साम् sam—West

साल्माजि salmai	— Sister	हाङाजि hangai	— Blue,
सि si	— Wine		Green
सि si	— Fear	हाङाल् hangal	— Clear,
सिङ् sing	Sweet smell (give)		Blue (of sky)
सिङ्सुल् singsul	— Gun	हापा hapa	— Slap
सिं si	— Mouse	हात् hat	— Escape
सुंग sung	Bright (of sun)	हामात् hamat	— Glad
सुत् sut	— Dao	हामात् hamat	— Lose
सेजि sei	— Tooth	हाम्बिङ्गुल् hambiung	— Plaintain
हंग hong	— Search, Want	हाम्बु hambu	— Mat
हाकोन् hakôn	— Rice	हालत halto	— Ladder
हाङ् hang	Hot (of day)	हिङ्गलुंग hinglung	— Stick
हाङ्गलुंग hangglung	— Outside	हु hu	— Come
		हुङ् hung	— Neck
		हुल् hul	— Friend, Guest

